The Morning Post.

L. HARPER, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

PITTSBURGH:
FRIDAY MORNING, JANUARY 22, 1847.

DEMOCRATIC CONVENTION.

At a meeting of the Democratic Committee of Correspondence, held at the "Washington Coffee House," Jan. 6th, 1847, the following resolution was, on motion of Mr. John A. Irwin, unanimously adopted, viz:

Resolved, That the Democrats of the several Wards, Townships, and Boroughs of the County of Allegheny, be requested to meet at the usual places of holding elections, on Saturday the 23d inst., in the townships at 2 o'clock, P. M., and in the wards and boroughs at 6½ o'clock, P. M., and choose two delegates to meet in Convention at the New Court House in the City of Pittsburgh, on Wednesday, the 27th day of January, 1847, at 11 o'clock, A. M., for the purpose of selecting delegates to represent Allegheny County in the State Convention, to be held at Harrisburgh on the 4th of March next.

JOHN C. DAVITT, Ch'n.
THOS. BLACKMORE, Sec'y.

War with Mexico.

PLAIN STATEMENT OF FACTS.

The Pittsburgh *Gazette* of Wednesday closes an article in relation to the war with the following ridiculous assertion:

"* * * * * * "All the blame, if there is any, of aiding the enemy, or protracting the war, rests upon those who profess to be the friends of the President, and who assisted in bringing on this War, by voting for the Annexation of Texas. The bitter fruits of the great Texas swindle, are beginning to develope themselves. They come swiftly and sure."

To undeceive those who may be lead astray by such stuff as this, we will show to the entire satisfaction of every unprejudiced mind, that long before the Annexation of Texas was thought of, Mexico had inflicted a series of wrongs upon our country, any one of which was a just cause of war. The New Hampshire *Patriot* contains a detailed statement of the outrages perpetrated by the Mexican authorities upon the persons and property of citizens of the United States during the period from 1817 to 1845 inclusive. The statement is made up from documents now on file in the Department of State. Those of the cases occurring prior to December 24, 1837, will be found in a letter of the Hon. John Forsyth, Secretary of State, to the President, which was published with the annual message of that year. Of these cases embraced in the letter of Mr. Forsyth, being fifty-seven in number, we give the following as specimens of the rest:

"No. 9.—BRIG CATO.—This vessel was boarded at Alvarado on the 26th of August, 1824, by some twenty men, who rifled her of $2,701 dollars in specie, and of numerous other articles.—After threatening the life of the captain and wounding two of the crew, they set the vessel adrift by cutting her chain cable, which, with the anchor, were lost. The claim in this case is for $5,544."

"No. 13.—BRIG DELIGHT, of Philadelphia.—A SQUEEZE CLAIM.—This vessel in March, 1835, touched at San Blas, where the officers of the custom house compelled the conveyance of her cargo over a mile to the custom-house stores, and its reshipment. The damage to the owners was estimated at $3,716 48. The same vessel entered the port of Sisal in September of the same year, where she was seized by the collector with an armed force, part of her cargo forced on shore, her hatches broken open, and the cargo taken to the custom-house. Estimate of damages arising from the condemnation and sale of the cargo, &c., $15,692 50. The Mexican secretary of the treasury has assured Mr. Poinsett that an order had been given to release the vessel and cargo. Mr. Poinsett pronounced this one of the most flagrant and unjustifiable violations of the property of American citizens on record.

"No. 14—SCHOONER FAIR AMERICAN, of Baltimore.—This vessel arrived at Refugio, Jan. 4th, 1826, was admitted to entry; landed her cargo under permit, and in part removed it to town, when the whole was seized by the Mexican authorities, and confiscated and sold. The Mexican consul at Baltimore afterwards requested of his government that the property might be restored and the owner indemnified. Mr. Wilson's claim for damages is $50,225 21, the justice of which was understood to be acknowledged by the Mexican government. To the demand of the American minister for damages in this case, the Mexican government made evasive replies, and made no answer to his last note on the subject.

"No. 27.—John Baldwin, an American citizen, complains of gross and outrageous treatment at hands of the alcalde of Minotitlan in Guazcualco. He asserts that the alcalde was interested in a suit which was brought against him by one of his creatures. Some altercation occuring at the proceedings before the alcalde, he was ordered to the stocks. He refused to submit, and in attempting to escape was shot at, and severely injured by a fall. He was captured, made to stand in the stocks, and afterwards imprisoned. The Mexican government were informed subsequently that the United States government 'would regard this a national question.' The reply of the Mexican executive was, that it was a matter of judicial investigation, &c.

"No. 28.—SCHOONER TOPAZ.—The master of this vessel contracted, in 1832, to transport 150 Mexican soldiers from Matamoras to Galveston. During the passage the master and mate were killed by the Mexican officers, and the crew were forced to run the vessel into Anahuac. Here they were imprisoned on a charge of killing their captain and mate, and attempts were made by the officers above mentioned to make them confess to that crime. They were at last liberated on their agreement to be bound to the officers to serve them for three years. One of them subsequently escaped to the United States, and testified to the facts above stated. He states that the Mexican officers divided the captain's money between them. He thinks he had 3,000 or 4,000 dollars.

"No. 40.—The schooner Harriett Elizabeth was stranded near Matagorda, in 1835. While in this situation she was fired upon by a Mexican schooner, and her captain, crew, and passengers carried to Matamoras and imprisoned. Reparation was demanded by Mr. Ellis, in 1836, but has never been given by the Mexican government.

"No. 42.—The brig Jane and four other vessels were detained at Matamoros, in 1836, contrary to express treaty stipulations, and when reparation was demanded, the excuse rendered for the outrage was, that certain hostile vessels were cruising in those waters, and that the orders by which the Jane, &c., were detained, were without authority from the supreme government. No reparation war, however, granted.

"No. 43.—In 1836 the brig Eclipse was seized at Tabasco, (on what ground does not appear,) her crew insulted and maltreated, and her captain imprisoned. Amount claimed for the seizure of this vessel, $9,157.

"No. 44—Mr. Coleman, acting consul of the United States at Tabasco, was summoned before the authorities, in 1836, and publicly insulted and ill-treated, because he refused to legalize certain documents, the result of which would be to defraud.

"No. 45.—The schooner Aurora was stranded on the coast of Mexico in 1836. A part of the cargo was landed by the crew, when it was immediately taken possession of by an armed body of Mexicans. On the crew remonstrating against these proceedings, they were insulted, maltreated, and the mate seriously injured. Thereupon, the crew proceeded to Tabasco, and delivered the goods over to our consul at that place, who, on taking possession thereof, found that over one-half had been plundered.

"No. 47.—It was proposed to sell the brig *Fourth of July* to the Mexican government; but while the negotiation was going on, she was taken possession of by the Mexican authorities and the Mexican flag hoisted. Mr. Ellis, then our Minister in Mexico, demanded the release of the vessel, to which demand no answer had been returned.

"No. 49.—In 1836, William Hallett and Zalman Hall, citizens of the United States, were arrested in the streets of Matamoros by an armed force, who struck one of them on the face, and took both to the principal barrack. Here they were confined, while a guard was placed at the door of the house of the American consul to prevent his interference in the matter. The house was searched for the consul himself, and much of his property stolen.

"No. 51.—The American citizens at Tampico having requested that a man-of-war be sent for their protection, Lieut. Osborne, with a boat's crew from the revenue cutter Jefferson, proceeded there, when he was arrested by the authorities, carried off, and examined. On his return, he learned that his crew had also been arrested, and held for a long time in confinement. Gomez, who committed these outrages, was removed therefor by the supreme government, but was subsequently appointed commandant at Vera Cruz.

"No. 53.—THE SCHOONER WM. A. TURNER, of which James O'Flaherty was master, was seized off Sisal, in 1834, by an armed Mexican force. The vessel was released after Capt. O'F. had given bonds for her value. In 1836, his vessel was again seized, himself confined, liberated, and after entering into bonds for $1,200, his vessel released. Soon after, the vessel was again seized, and the captain confined in the cabin, from whence he was sent as a prisoner to Tabasco. From this place, where he had been confined in the public prison, he was conveyed, still as a prisoner, to Campeachy, and cast a second time into confinement.

"Capt. O'F. is entirely ignorant of the cause of these repeated indignities, and at no time has any charge been preferred against him.

"He claims, for the loss of property, $18,000."

It was in reference to cases of outrages like these, as certained and stated in the letter of Mr. Forsyth, that General Jackson, in 1837, in his message, used the following remarkable and emphatic language:

"*That the length of time since some of the injuries have been committed, the repeated and unavailing applications for redress, the wanton character of some of the outrages upon the property and persons of our citizens, upon the officers and flag of the United States, independent of recent insults to this government and people by the late extraordinary Mexican minister, WOULD JUSTIFY, IN THE EYES OF ALL NATIONS, IMMEDIATE WAR.*"

But the whole extent and enormity of Mexican insult and outrage, had not then become known to the government of the United States. Twelve additional cases occuring prior to December, 1837, were afterwards made known. From these we select the two following instances of the *imprisonment and murder* of American citizens:

"No. 67.—MARY HUGHES, WIDOW OF GEORGE HUGHES, MASTER OF THE BRIG JOHN, of N. Y.—The brig John, lying at anchor in the river Tabasco in 1832, was boarded and captured by an armed force, on a pretext altogether unfounded. Capt. Hughes was knocked down, cruelly beaten with the buts of the muskets of the boarding party, carried off and imprisoned, and the cargo and stores of the vessel plundered. Capt. Hughes subsequently died from the wounds received on this occasion.

"Mary Hughes claims reparation therefor.

"No. 68.—JAMES COCHRANE, engineer of the steamer Hidalgo, was impressed into the Mexican service together with the boat, in 1832—cruelly and ignominiously treated, and compelled to do duty as engineer for two months. He claims reparation for the breaking up of his business, and for false imprisonment."

Thus it appears that sixty-nine instances of atrocity like these, constituted the case of the United States against Mexico, as ascertained in public documents, prior to the 2d December, 1837. Since that time, this shameful catalogue of Mexican wrong-doing, violence, and insult, has extended to *twenty-six* additional cases. It will be remarked that, of these latter cases, a very large proportion are cases of wanton cruelty and violence perpetrated upon the persons of American citizens. The following are instances of what we assert:

"No. 70.—CLAIM OF SAMUEL BALDWIN.—Mr B., a citizen of the United States, settled in Mexico some years since, and had acquired considerable property. On the most frivolous pretext, he was seized and thrown into the public prison with the vilest criminals. While there, additional charges were fabricated against him; he was loaded with irons, poison was given him in his coffee, and he endured the most unparalleled sufferings from the brutal treatment of one Gomez, his jailor. From Acayuacan, where these barbarities were committed, Mr. B. was sent to Vera Cruz, and cast into a wet and filthy jail in the castle of San Juan de Ulloa. On his journey, which was performed on a jackass, he was compelled to support the heavy burden of his chains, from which resulted an incurable lameness. For these unparalleled outrages no redress has been received from the Mexican government.

No. 71.—CLAIMS OF HENRY B. HORTON, WALTER W. ADAM, AND JAMES KELLEY.—The claimants, seamen on board the American barque Rogers Williams, having been paid off and discharged at Monterey, California, in 1840, were waiting for an opportunity to return home, when they, together with other Americans, were seized and conducted to prison. They obtained their release, but were a second time arrested, robbed, and cast into jail, no cause for their commitment ever having been assigned.

"No. 72.—CLAIM OF WILLIAM LORD ETHERIDGE THOMPSON.—Thompson, an American seaman, was wrecked near San Blas, in 1838. In 1840 he was twice arrested and thrown into prison—no cause whatever being assigned for his detention in either case. After suffering the most cruel treatment, he was released; but found, on his return to the farm where he had labored since his shipwreck in 1838, that all his property had been taken from him.

"No redress has ever been granted by the Mexican government."

"No. 74.—CLAIMS OF ISAAC GRAHAM, WILLIAM CHURCH, JOSEPH L. MAJORS, CHARLES BROWN, AND OTHERS.—These Americans, with six others, were seized in California, where they were engaged in business, in April, 1840, by the Mexican authorities, without any just cause or provocation, and thrown into prison. From their memorial to the Department of State, it appears that they received the most barbarous treatment. After being conveyed from one place to another in the lower hold of vessels and in chains—six being confined to one bar of iron—they were finally set at liberty in the city of Tepic, without any reason being assigned by the Mexican Government for its outrageous proceeding against them. It also appears that at the time of his arrest, the house of Mr. Graham was surrounded, fired into, and $36,000 in specie plundered therefrom.

"No. 75.—CLAIMS OF A. C. BREDALL, OF NEW ORLEANS.—1st. The schooner Lodi, with a valuable cargo of lawful goods, both belonging to Mr. Bredall, sailed from New Orleans in May, 1838, bound for Matamoras in Mexico. On her arrival there, without any allegation of offence committed or contemplated, she was seized, her cargo landed, exposed, and pillaged. After a long detention, the cargo and vessel was restored; but the latter was so much injured by worms, and her sails, rigging, and stores so much damaged that she was obliged to be run on shore on her passage back to New Orleans, in order to save the lives of the passengers and crew. A total loss of the vessel and cargo was the consequence.

"2d. In 1843, Mr. Bredall arrived at Vera Cruz, with passports granted him by the Mexican consul at New Orleans. He presented them to the proper authorities, but was arrested and imprisoned on the charge of a design upon the life of Gen. Santa Anna. During his detention he suffered the most wanton, cruel, and humiliating indignities and privations; and upon his release, he reached New Orleans in a helpless and shattered condition; his constitution broken; his hearing destroyed, and sinking under a hopeless consumption. *It is proper to remark that the British Minister demanded and obtained liberal damages on behalf of three British subjects who were imprisoned with Mr. Bredall.*"

"No. 81.—CLAIM OF CAPT. JONAS P. LEVY.—1st. In 1843, the store of the claimant with all its contents was forcibly taken possession of with the connivance of the public authorities, and never returned. Amount of property lost, $6,846 02. Reparation has been refused from the commission of the outrage to the present time.

"2d. This claim is for illegal duties extorted from Capt. Levy by the collector of the port of Laguna in 1843, under false pretences, amounting to $513 89.

"3d. The third claim is for goods belonging to the claimant and his brother, thrown overboard by the captain of the steamboat Petrita, amounting to $7,485 25, for which relief has been denied by the Mexican government.

"4th. Captain Levy also claims reparation for being imprisoned after the commencement of hostilities between the United States and Mexico, in direct violation of the treaty, providing for the occurrence of such an event, and for being compelled to leave Mexico, without time to arrange his business, also in violation of treaty stipulations."

The character of these Mexican outrages, being ninety-five in all, is well summed up in a letter addressed by Mr. Forsyth, Secretary of State, to the Mexican Minister of Foreign Affairs, under date of May 27th, 1837. In that letter Mr. Forsyth says:

These wrongs are of a character which cannot be tolerated by any government imbibed with a just self respect, with a proper regard for the opinions of other nations, or with an enlightened concern for the permanent welfare of those portions of its people who may be interested in foreign commerce. Treasure belonging to citizens of the United States has been seized by Mexican officers, in its transit from the capital to the coast. Vessels of the United States have been captured, detained, and condemned upon the most frivolous pretexts. Duties have been exacted from others, notoriously against law, or without law. Others have been employed, and in some instances ruined, in the Mexican service, without compensation to the owners. *Citizens of the United States have been imprisoned for long periods of time, without being informed of the offences with which they were charged. Others have been murdered and robbed by Mexican officers, on the high seas, without any attempt to bring the guilty to justice.*"

Federalism in 1812.

During the war of 1812, the Hon. DANIEL WEBSTER spoke of the patriotic Madison in the following outrageous style. The federal orators and editors of the present day employ similar language in speaking of President Polk and the war with Mexico:

"James Madison—this modern Nero—this worthless confederate of Napoleon Bonaparte. Despised at home and abroad. This obstinate, infatuated man, who plunges us into a wanton, wicked war. A cringing coward. Our cowardly captain general, who galloped his poor beast thirty miles from the battle ground. The baseness, cowardice and perfidy of James Madison. The crazy beast, the idle, vaunting bragadocio, the more cowardly he acts the more heroically he talks. The conduct of such a man is in the highest measure disgusting and degrading. Can we wonder that England (Mexico) dallies with us, when she has such a *buffoon* to deal with?"

Democracy in 1812.

During the last war the National Intelligencer, at Washington City, was a Democratic paper, and supported Mr. MADISON and the war in the ablest manner. The editor took the same view of the war question then, that the Democracy now do of the war with Mexico. From the Intelligencer of October 13, 1812, we make the following extract. We adopt its language as applicable to the federal opponents of the present war:

"There are other ways of aiding an enemy than by deserting to his standard. Those serve him quite as effectually who seize every opportunity *to dishearten the patriotic armies of our country, and thus encourage the enemy.* When we take this view (and it can be with no other) *facts are discolored and perverted, to the injury of the common cause*, those who are wilfully concerned in such DETESTABLE CONDUCT are guilty of a MORAL TREASON, at least, though their offence is, perhaps not cognizable by law. And really, when we see the *infamous conduct* in this respect, of certain CLERICAL and *editorial personages*, we cannot but violently suspect *they want but the power to serve the enemy in any way* that would not put their lives in jeopardy."—*National Intelligencer, Washington, October 13, 1812.*

Philadelphia County.

The Democratic Convention for the City and County of Philadelphia, met on Monday last, 18th instant, at Commissioners' Hall, Northern Liberties. Hon. JOHN FAULKNER presided. After the appointment of Delegates to the State Convention at Harrisburgh, on the 4th of March next, a series of resolutions were offered by ANDREW MILLER, Esq. which were passed and unanimously adopted. We copy two of the resolutions:

Resolved, That we have undiminished confidence in the integrity, intelligence, and ability of JAMES K. POLK, President of the United States. In the war in which the country is now engaged, his course has been that of a patriot and a statesman, and all the acts of his administration give the assurance that the suffrages of the great republican party of the Union were given to one who was in all respects worthy of them.

Resolved, That the Delegates elected by this Convention, are hereby instructed to use all honorable means to secure the re-nomination of Governor SHUNK by the Democratic Convention, to be held at Harrisburg on the 4th of March next.

The Mounted Riflemen.

Captain S. H. Walker left Washington on the first of February for the scene of war *via* Baltimore and this city. We learn from the Union that he is ordered to recruit fifty young men to take out with him for the new regiment of mounted riflemen commanded by Persifer F. Smith, now in the field. Young men who are desirous of participating in the war could not enlist under a more experienced soldier. None in the field stand higher than P. F. Smith. Captain Walker has succeeded in procuring an order for one thousand of Colt's large revolving pistols for this regiment.—He is also desirous of procuring Clarke's patent rifle, which is said to be the most deadly weapon in the world.

☞ The *Journal* of yesterday contained an article headed "The Right of Opinion," written in the Editor's usual vulgar and intemperate style. We *may* find time to reply to it to-day.

☞ Gen. BOWMAN, in a letter to Gen. James Burns, says: "I do not desire any additional compensation for my services, for although my labors have been greatly increased, and my private affairs neglected in my long absence from home, I feel amply compensated for all this by the promptness and alacrity with which the citizen soldiery of Pennsylvania responded to the orders issued from this office under the direction of the Commander-in-chief. You will therefore please cause the resolution now before the committee of claims, for this purpose, to be withdrawn."

LEGISLATIVE.—No business of importance was transacted in either branch of the Legislature yesterday. The Tariff resolutions passed the House by yeas 55, nays 41.

In Senate a bill has been introduced to change the legal rate of interest from 6 to 7 per cent.

☞ John A. Bryan, Esq., our late Charge d'Affaires to Peru, is engaged in preparing for publication, a history of the West Indies and South America. Mr. Bryan has the ability, and has had the opportunity of making this an exceedingly interesting and valuable work.

☞ A letter from Matamoras says:—"When General Patterson gets to Victoria all the passes to San Luis Potosi will be shut up; and if Urrea with his five thousand or six thousand lancers does not clear out across the mountains, our cavalry will chase them about like rabbits, pursued by a pack of hounds."

Correspondence of the Daily Post.

Letter XII.

HARRISBURGH, Jan. 18th, 1847.

The thing is consummated. Whiggery has put a finale to Democratic office holders; and now, the good old Keystone is to be in a measure subservient to Federalism. Shall any benefit be derived from their rule? this is a question that time alone can answer: Often from the most suspected, the warmest friends are to be obtained.

The election for state Treasurer came off to day in the hall of the House. The Democrats supported the present able and accomplished officer, James Ross Snowden. The votes stood 72 for John Banks and 55 for Mr. Snowden. Mr. Corman the native Senator not wishing to be caught in bad company, voted for his own candidate, Parkhurst Shelock. Will he always be thus consistent?

In the Senate Mr. Darsie presented a petition from the Commissioners of Allegheny County, praying that said county be exempt from damages for opening streets in the new wards of Pittsburgh.

A petition was presented from the President and Managers of the Merchants and Manufacturers Bank of Pittsburgh, for a renewal of charter.

A resolution was passed requesting our Senators and Representatives in Congress to endeavor to pass a law for the construction of a Dry Dock at the Navy yard, Philadelphia.

A petition was presented signed by citizens of Blair, against the confirmation of David M'Connel, Associate Judge of said county.

In the House an innumerable quantity of petitions were presented, praying the repeal of the law permitting persons from other states to hold slaves for the period of six months within the limits of this Commonwealth.

Petitions were presented for and remonstrances against the erection of the county of Madison.

The Tariff resolutions were brought up a short time before the House adjourned. Mr. Hasson spoke in reply to Mr. Bigham's speech on Saturday.

KARL.

JEFFERSON'S PROPHECY.—The following extract from a letter written by Mr. Jefferson, in 1776, will tell just now:

"Our confederacy must be viewed as the nest, from which all America, North and South, is to be peopled. We should take care, too, not to think it for the interest of that great continent, to press too soon on the Spaniards. These countries cannot be in better hands. My fear is, that they are too feeble to hold them till our population can be sufficiently advanced to gain it from them piece by piece."

THE SWORD OF WASHINGTON IN MEXICO.—One of the lieutenants of the Jefferson county volunteers, which has been mustered into the United States service from Virginia, is Lawrence B. Washington. He is a descendant of General Washington, and as we are told by the Richmond Enquirer, wears the sword of his great ancestor.

THE SOMERS.—The N. O. Picayune gives the names of the seven sailors who were drifted ashore after the destruction of the Somers, and are now held prisoners of war in Vera Cruz. They are as follows: Wm. W. Cardy, Wm. W. Powers, John Boyce, Lewis Johnson, James Fennel, Matthias Gravel and Dennis Kelly.

☞ The Massachusetts Regimental officers have elected Caleb Cushing their Colonel, Isaac H. Wright their Lieut. Colonel, and E. W. Abbott their Maj. r.

LOCAL MATTERS.

FUN IN COURT.

There is not within the limits of this city, nor in the suburbs, a person who does not know, either personally or by reputation, the old "Bill Poster" of the Pittsburgh Theatre—WILLIAM GALLAGHER, who is generally called for short, Billy Gallagher. He is universally known as a versatile genius, though of late he has not occupied any very conspicuous place in society, having been superseded in his histrionic vocation by the illustrious Citizen Swankie. Yet Mr. Gallagher is remembered by all the old inhabitants of the city with much respect.

But we must come to the gist of what we intended to write about.

Our good friend Gallagher has given his efforts lately to the keeping of a public house in the Diamond. It appears by the finding of a Grand Jury that he has, by some inadvertence, infringed the laws of his adopted country, by selling liquor without the proper authority. For this offence, he was yesterday called into the Quarter Sessions to answer. As near as we can recollect, the following is the substance of the examination by the Court:

Judge Patton—William Gallagher. [Here Mr. G. appeared before their honors in great good humor.] What have you to say to this charge?

Mr. Gallagher—Why, sure yer honor, I acted accordin' to what you tould me. Didn't ye say that I'd get license, but that ye'd call an' see me house? An' so I kept open for ye iver since, but ye've niver come. [Here the Court, bar and spectators gave up to a fit of laughter.]

Judge Patton—Have you been selling liquor lately?

Mr. G.—No, sir, I've not—not yet, but I still kept open, expectin' that ye'd calill an' see me long afore this. [Renewed laughter.]

Judge P.—Well, I believe I did make such a promise. How many beds have you in your house?

Mr. G.—About twenty-five, sir.

Judge P.—Have you a stable?

Mr. G.—Yes, sir. Judge Kerr there beside ye [here Billy pointed and nodded at the Associate on the Bench] has been in my house, and can spake for me. [Laughter continued.]

Judge Kerr—I have been in the gentleman's house, and can say that he has much room.

Judge Patton, who, during the dialogue, had enjoyed, in common with all present, the humor exhibited by the old "Bill Poster," here suggested that Judge Porter should try the cause, and he and Judge Kerr should become witnesses, as they both appeared to be implicated in the affair. But the acting Deputy Attorney General, Mr. Eyster, stated that he was not ready, and requested Mr. Gallagher to call again on Saturday morning.

☞ The people of Birmingham are going to have a new school house! Good.

☞ Manager Porter opens in Wheeling on Monday evening next. The Councils of the city have granted him the use of the town house for the dramatic exhibitions. His will be the best company that ever visited Wheeling.

☞ People begin to talk of building houses for the Poor. We like the idea much better than building "Poor Houses." There is a material difference, we contend.

We have a plan, which we find in an eastern paper, for houses for the Poor, which we shall publish soon for the purpose of calling the attention of our good men, (if we have any,) to it.

We will just state that we have no hope that any thing will be done in the matter for the present. The failure of the Penn. Hospital project has lessened our faith in the philanthropy of the wealthy of this city.

QUARTER SESSIONS.

Present—HON. B. PATTON, PORTER AND KERR.

Commonwealth vs. Josiah McCasky, John Richards, and Henry Lutz. } Indictment for Conspiracy.

Archibald Reed, of Beaver county, was the prosecutor in this case.

The indictment set forth that the Defendants had conspired among themselves and with others, to the jurors unknown, to charge the said Archibald Reed with the crime of counterfeiting the coin of the United States; and in pursuance of the conspiracy with having arrested the said Archibald, confined him in prison, and had him indicted in the District Court of the United States. It also further set forth, in accordance with the facts, that there was no evidence before the Grand Jury, to sustain the said indictment, and that in consequence it was found "not a true bill."

Lutz was not on his trial, having fled from justice, and the jury now empannelled to try the other two, without him.

Mecaky resided in Beaver county, and for a long time has acted in special cases as a police officer, for which business he is said to possess extraordinary qualifications. Richards has been a regular police officer in Pittsburgh, commissioned by Mayor Kerr.

In the early part of last summer, Lutz was in jail on a charge of burglary; and besides was an old offender, and had broken jail once or twice.—He communicated to Richards a well constructed story in reference to his own knowledge of counterfeiting, and his connection with sundry persons whom he represented to be engaged in that business. Beaver county, and especially Fallston and that neighborhood, were represented as one of the principal sites in which it was carried on. Richards communicated the information to the attorney, for the United States at Pittsburgh. He instructed Richards to go on, visit Lutz from day to day, and obtain from him all the developments that he would be willing to give, and to make memoranda of the same in writing. When this was done, the attorney of the United States wrote to Mr. James M. Cunningham, of Beaver, detailing the information that had been received from Lutz, and asking him to select a suitable person in that county to examine and look up the affair. Mr. Cunningham selected Mecasky, whom he recommended as a "shrewd, long-headed fellow—possessing great sagacity, indomitable courage and perseverance, and a most profound knowledge of human nature."—Mecasky came twice to Pittsburgh in reference to the business, and had interviews with Richards, though it was not shewn that he had seen Lutz personally.

Richards determined to bail Lutz himself, so that he might get him out and have his information taken against the individuals implicated.

The information of Lutz was taken, accordingly, before Judge Irwin, who immediately issued a warrant for the arrest of sundry individuals named in the information. Amongst the names was that of one ——— Reed. The Marshall of the District deputed Richards to execute the warrant. Richards proceeded with Lutz and three or four assistants to Beaver for that purpose. The Reed mentioned in the information, Lutz had stated to reside in the vicinity of Fallston. He had also represented that there was to be a general meeting of the counterfeiters from a distance, as well as near, about this time. After reaching the place, and exploring old coal pits, and making other examinations for eight or ten days, without success, Mecasky was written for, and he came. He, Richards and one or two others had a private meeting in the town of Beaver. Archibald Reed resided in Enon Valley, some 14 or 15 miles off. It appeared that there had been an old grudge or difference between him and Mecasky. Richards and the others told the result of their operations and searches, and all the information which they had been able to gather. They also expressed their convictions that the counterfeiters had got information of what was going on, and had made their escape from that quarter. Some one conjectured that they had gone to Enon Valley. A plan was laid, at once. Mecasky suspected Archibald Reed; because, as he said, he believed him to be a dishonest man, and one on whom he had had his eye. Measures were adopted to surround his house at night, and watch every movement till the morning light, when the arrest was to be made. On Sunday morning the 10th July, Reed was arrested, and his house searched, but nothing of a suspicious character discovered. He was immediately put in a carriage and brought to Pittsburgh, where he was detained in custody till liberated on bail the day following.

At the October term of the District Court of the United States, there being no evidence to produce before the Grand Jury, the Bill against Archibald Reed was found "not a true Bill."

An indictment against Lutz for perjury in making the information was immediately sent up and was returned a "True Bill." But Lutz had already made his escape, and has not yet been heard of.

Archibald Reed, considering himself aggrieved by these transactions, prosecuted Mecasky and Richards for a conspiracy, the proceedings of which the above is a brief outline.

The case was one of considerable interest, from the importance of some of the questions which arose in the course of the trial; and of still greater to the parties, both the Prosecutor and the Defendants, from the issue at stake.

After a protracted investigation, the case was given to the Jury on Wednesday evening, at 8 o'clock, in a learned and excellent charge from Judge Patton. The following morning the Jury returned a sealed verdict finding the Defendants "Not Guilty," but that they should pay the costs.

A motion in arrest of judgment has been made on behalf of the Defendants, and a number of reasons assigned. One of the reasons, and one which strikes us as a very strong one, is the following:—"That a verdict which imposes the costs on a party who has been declared innocent of the charge against him, is unconstitutional, illegal and void."

For the prosecution, Forward, Swartzwelder, Mahon and Washington; for the Defence, M'Candless and Wylie.

QUARTER SESSIONS.

THURSDAY, Jan. 21.

Commonwealth vs. Ann Craig—Two indictments for keeping a tippling house. Defendant plead guilty and was sentenced to pay a fine of $40,00 and costs.

Com. vs. John Cavin—Indictment for larceny of a pick, of the value of $1,00. Defendant acquitted. Austin for defence.

Com. vs. Young Rude—Information for Surety of the Peace, of oath of Hannah Rude, wife of the Defendant. Defendant discharged, and prosecutrix ordered to pay the costs. Austin for State; Seldin for defence.

Com. vs. Frederick Smith and Leopold Hartman—Two indictments; one for assault and battery, and the other for indecent exposure. Defendants acquitted, and the prosecutor ordered to pay costs. Hamilton for prosecution; Austin and Heidleburg for Defendants.

Com. vs. John Oberly—Indictment for keeping a tippling house. Tried, and verdict for the Defendant, he having license.

Com. vs. Geo. Dougherty—Indictment for keeping a tippling house; on motion a nol. pros. was entered in this case without costs. It appearing that the Defendant had volunteered and gone to the wars.

Com. vs. John Dougherty—Indictment for keeping a tippling house. Tried, and verdict against the Defendant, who was sentenced to pay a fine of $25,00 and costs.

DISTRICT COURT.

JANUARY 21st.—Present, JUDGE HEPBURN.

David Williams vs. *H. S. Thacker.*—Account render. Verdict for Plff., $3065 62 arrearages, and $300 damages. G. P. Hamilton and Shaler for Plff.; McCandless and Loomis for Deft.

Robert Armstrong vs *Wm. Bentz.*—Action for disturbance of way and water course. H. W. & Thos. Williams, for Plaintiff; W. O'H. Robinson for Deft.

"Papers on Progress, No. 1"—will appear tomorrow.

DESPATCHES FOR THE POST.

BY ELECTRIC TELEGRAPH!

CONGRESS.

THURSDAY, Jan. 21, 1847.

SENATE—Saveral petitions from the Anti-Slavery citizens of Pennsylvania were presented.

The Resolution offered by Mr. Johnson, of Md., inquiring of Secretary Walker as to the operations of the Sub-Treasury, was taken up.

Hr. Huntington, of Conn., made a long speech against the administration. At the conclusion of which he moved to strike out that part of the Resolution which called for Secretary Walker's opinion.

Mr. Johnson accepted the amendment.

The Resolution was laid aside.

The Army Bill was taken up and discussed.

On motion of Mr. Webster the salary of Chaplain was fixed at $1000, with two rations and a servant.

On motion of Mr. Sevier, the Chaplain is to be elected by the Volunteers.

Houston's amendment under consideration when Senate adjourned.

HOUSE —The attention of the members was taken with a number of personal applications.

Mr. Crozier, of Tenn., made a speech defending Gen. Taylor against the attacks of Mr. Ficklin. Other members made speeches upon the same subject.

RAILROAD CONVENTION.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 21, 1847.

The Railroad Convention which has been in Session since yesterday, to-day adopted a resolution proposing to take the route west of the Susquehannah, because it will not conflict with the State improvements. The Central route was objected to because Cleveland would be the terminus. Hostility to Central route was disclaimed; and compromise proposed.

☞ No mails south of Petersburgh!

VIRGINIA SENATOR.

In the Virginia Legislature there were five ineffectual ballotings for Senator to fill the seat of Hon. J. S. Pennybacker, dec'd.

☞ Six inches snow in Richmond to-day, January 21.

Died,

At her residence in the 6th Ward, Pittsburgh, on Thursday morning, 21st January, 1847, MRS SUSAN MCLAIN. The funeral will take place this afternoon at 3 o'clock.

Disease of the Lungs.—How very important is it for those afflicted to procure something to arrest the insidious destroyer, *Consumption*, before it takes too deep a root and destroys life! Have not thousands testified to the beneficial effect of "Dr. Duncan's Expectorant Remedy"—a safe and certain medicine, prepared expressly for the cure of diseases of the chest.

Read the testimony of thousands who have been cured by the timely use of this medicine.—One bottle is sufficient, in many cases, to test its curative virtues. Why then procrastinate from time to time until it be too late?

Dr. Duncan's Western Office, No. 150 Sycamore street, Cincinnati, Ohio, where his Medicines are sold wholesale and retail.

For sale by W. Jackson, Agent, corner of Wood and Liberty streets. jan 22

FRANKLIN HOUSE,

No. 105 Chesnut Street, Philadelphia.

THIS establishment, since it passed into the hands of the subscriber, in June last, has been thoroughly refitted, and is now in complete order, for the accommodation of the travelling Public.

Since the change of proprietors, numerous additions and improvements have been made, and it is now believed to possess all the requisite appointments and conveniences which belong to a *first class hotel.*

New BATHING ROOMS; new Ladies and Gentlemen's ORDINARIES; a splendid new Bar Room; new Parlors and new Furniture, have been added to it, within the past six months, and the undersigned, grateful for the very liberal patronage which has thus far been extended to him in his new vocation, respectfully solicits its continuance, which he pledges himself it shall be his untiring aim to deserve.

☞ A POST COACH, belonging to the "FRANKLIN," will be in attendance at the several Depots and Steamboat Landings, to convey passengers to the House, for 25 cents each, including baggage.

D. K. MINOR, of New York, Proprietor.
JAS. M. SANDERSON, of Philad. } *Assistants.*
GEO. P. BURNHAM, of Boston, }
Philadelphia, February 1, 1846. jan22

Eagle Saloon—Wood Street.

THE PROPRIETOR of this well known establishment respectfully announces, that he continues to supply at the shortest notice, and in the best style, Balls, Parties, Families and Weddings, with Fancy Cake, Ice Creams, Jellies, Pyramids, &c. &c.

Managers of contemplated Balls are invited to see his arrangements for suppers, at such entertainments. In his large saloon he is able to seat almost any number of persons *at once.*

The terms in all departments of his business, he assures the public will be reasonable. Jan22

Stray Cow.

CAME to the subscriber living in Sewickleyville, Ohio township, Allegheny county, on Jan. 2d, a white and brown Cow, with a slit in the left ear, a small piece is broken off her right horn; she is about fourteen years of age. The owner is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges and take her away, or she will be disposed of according to law.

jan22-3tw* JOHN H. LITTLE.

Notice to Jurors.

THOSE who were summoned to attend and serve as Jurors, in "The Court of Common Pleas of Allegheny County" on the 1st Monday of February, are hereby notified that their attendance will be required on said day. By order of the Court.

JOHN FORSYTH, Sheriff.
Sheriff's Office, Jan. 14, 1847. jan22td

By Order of the Court.

The Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, } ss.
ALLEGHENY COUNTY,

TO THE SHERIFF OF SAID COUNTY, GREETING:

We command you, as before we command you, that you summon Samuel H. Richmond, so that he be and appear before our District Court, to be holden at the City of Pittsburgh, in and for said County, on the first Monday of February next, there to answer Thomas Bakewell and Anne S. Bakewell, Amelia E. Bakewell, Benjamin Bakewell, Thomas Bakewell Jr., John P. Bakewell, and Martha P. Bakewell, minors, by their guardian Thomas Bakewell, of a plea of covenant. And have you then there this writ.

Witness, the Hon. HOPEWELL HEPBURN, Esq., President Judge of our said Court, the 16th day of January, A. D., one thousand eight hundred and forty-seven.

(Copy) HIRAM HULTZ, *Proth'y.*
JOHN FORSYTH, Sheriff. jan22

Jones's Coral Hair Restorative.

I HEREBY certify that my hair was falling out in immense quantities daily, and was turning gray, and that since I have used Jones's Coral Hair Restorative, it has entirely ceased falling—is growing fast, and has a fine dark look. Before I used Jones's Coral Hair Restorative, I combed out handfuls of hair daily."

W. TOMPKINS, 92 King st. N. Y.

For sale by W. Jackson, Agent, corner of Wood and Liberty streets. jan22

New Bacon.

5 Hhds New BACON (sides and shoulders,) rec'd per Steamer "American Star," and for sale by

FRIEND, RHEY & CO.,
jan22 No. 57 Water st.

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